

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, : : : : July 22, 1863.

A Fact!

We want a good, stout boy, of 13 to 17 years of age, to learn the printing business, immediately. A boy we mean, not a girl; and we want him to come, not to talk about it. It will be no disadvantage to him, to know how to read and write.

The News.

Nothing from Lee's army, except that it is supposed to be still in the Shenandoah Valley. Meade's army is said to be also in Virginia, but news concerning it is contraband.

The riot in New York has been quelled. The President has refused to discontinue the draft in that city, saying that since the rioters have shown their hand, it is more imperative than ever that the draft shall be carried out in that city, as well as in every loyal State.

The last reports from Charleston, represent the fight as raging furiously, both land and naval forces being engaged. No particulars.

Jackson, Mississippi, is in Federal hands, Johnston's army having fled precipitately on the night of the 16th. His troops are said to be almost perishing from heat, and from lack of water.

Nothing from Rosecrans, for a week past. There is a rumor that the rebels have evacuated Chattanooga, but it needs confirmation.

Last accounts, stated that the Federal fleet on James River was bombarding Fort Darling.

John Morgan's forces have been "hived" at last, in Meigs and Vinton Counties, Ohio. They have lost all their artillery; many of the men have been drowned by the gun-boats, in attempting to cross the Ohio; between two and three thousand have been captured by Federal cavalry, including Basil Duke and Morgan's brother Dick; and Morgan himself, having basely deserted his men, is hiding in the hills, with a small squad of followers, liable to be caught at any moment.

EMIGRATION.—The people of every portion of the State are now turning attention to the subject of inducing emigration to Kansas. This cannot be done through emigration societies. Let those who are here, make this a State that will invite emigration, and it will be sure to come. Let the country know what enormous crops can be raised with comparatively little labor. Let us have wholesome laws, well administered.—Let outlaws and violence be crushed out, and citizens rendered secure in their persons and property. Let our School system be taken hold of in earnest, and good schools established in every District. Let these things be done, and much more, to convince the country that we are an intelligent, industrious and law-abiding people, and emigration will flock here, of the right stripe. Drumming is a poor way to bring settlers; and those who can be brought by drumming, are usually of little force. They will do no good when they are here, and will follow the next drummer to some other country.

CROPS.—We continue to receive glorious reports of crops, from every part of Northern Kansas. The like was never before known. Crops of every kind are now considered made, and out of danger. We have had just enough rain, just at the right time, and properly distributed through the season. The Fall wheat was splendid. The harvest of Spring wheat is finishing, and turns out well. The oats harvest is now in progress, and such a crop was never before known in Kansas. From appearances, the potato crop will extend all the way down, until it comes to water or rock. Corn promises such a heavy yield, that farmers no longer endeavor to estimate what it will be per acre. This will be truly a year of jubilee for Kansas.

Patriotic municipal authorities have hitherto encouraged enlistments, by voting large sums to be used as bounty to volunteers. But the Copperhead Council of New York has reversed this rule. It has voted two and a half millions of dollars to pay the exemptions of all drafted men in that city, thus paying a bounty to mobocracy and treason. The \$300 clause is the worst feature in the Conscription law. The alternatives should have been, either go yourself, or send a band.

Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, the other day sent a couple of Ewing's detectives away with fleas in their ears. Their principal object seemed to be to kidnap negroes. Ewing has since placed Kansas under martial law, which brings the civil authorities under his thumb. We presume it is all on account of "the spirit of liberty I rever."

The last Topeka Tribune comes to us enclosing a good-sized piece of red tape. Since Cummings has become Mayor, or, does he find much use for the article? Or, is it the last remnant of his late military position "on Gov. Robinson's staff?"

There has been such a succession of news that makes a Union heart "throb," and "bound," and "leap," (in the language of the papers,) that we have resorted to treatment for palpitation of the heart.

The Fall Elections.

The politicians are already busily at work, arranging the wires for the Fall campaign. Candidates for the Legislature are springing up in every District, and there will be no lack of self-sacrificing patriots who are willing to serve the dear people. While the politicians are laying their plans, we deem it a proper time to say a few words to the people of the Northern Tier.

If you want your interests looked after, elect men who are willing and competent to do it. It is yet fresh in the minds of all, what injustice was done to Northern Kansas by the last Legislature—not from principle, but through selfish and corrupt combinations. Northern Kansas must stand up for her rights, and in the choice of Representatives line the chief means of obtaining those rights. Let firm and unyielding men be sent from all the Districts—men who will act as a unit on all questions having a bearing upon our interests. Let them be men who will grant to Leavenworth what her interests require, and the Constitution of the State and the rights of other sections will permit; who will grant the same to Atchison, to the Kaw Valley, and to Southern Kansas; but who will demand, first and foremost, that the interests of Northern Kansas shall be respected, and her just claims acceded to.

Eleven votes from one section of the State, going solid upon local issues that may arise, are a power to be felt and respected in the House of Representatives, especially when backed up by four votes in the Senate. A majority of the local issues that arise in the Legislature, are so hotly contested that eleven votes will turn the scale either way. When Northern Kansas is sold to carry such issues, let her make her influence felt. By acting unitedly upon all local or sectional measures, last Winter, the members from the Northern Tier made themselves felt more than any other delegation in the Legislature. To be sure, they did not carry their favorite measure; but on other questions, those who had combined against them found cause to regret their action. Northern Kansas decided the University and Bridge questions, and thus struck a sad blow to those who had sold her out, with an eye to these very measures. On all such questions the Northern delegation was solid, save on the Bridge bill. In order to secure votes for that bill, Leavenworth had sold out the Northern Tier; yet, when she reached forth her hand for the reward of her meanness, one Northern member was found base enough to separate himself from his friends, and support the very scheme that was used to kill the Northern railroad measure. That man was Hidden, of Nemaha County. He afterwards boasted that he could go home and offer himself for re-election, upon that very issue, and would bet any amount that he would be elected. We learn that he has already offered himself. It now remains to be seen what sort of stuff the voters of his District are made of.

Then, let good and unflinching men be sent up from every District, who will go with a determination to act in harmony, and with an eye single to the interests of Northern Kansas—who will scrupulously regard the rights of every section, as long as that section respects our rights. Thus, if they cannot advance the most vital interests of their section, they can prevent its enemies from enjoying the fruits of their selfishness.

LILIPUTIAN BRIDAL PARTY.—Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren, with P. T. Barnum, Esq., the five notables in a group, and the only Carte de Visite showing their exact relative size, with accurate likenesses.—Correct and clearly defined outlines in the dress. Sold at 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 50 cts., or \$1.00 per dozen, sent by mail post free on receipt of price, at Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, at 473 Broadway. Every photographic album should contain this, the most interesting Carte de Visite yet published; also a Photograph Carte de Visite of Mme. Demorest, 15 cts., or both together, 25 cts., or a copy of Mme. Demorest's "Mirror of Fashions" with both Carte de Visites, for 40 cts., sent post free, or either Carte de Visite, and the Mirror of Fashions for 30 cts. Either Carte de Visite will be sent to yearly subscribers to Mme. Demorest's "Mirror of Fashions," as a premium, besides the 60 cts. worth of extra patterns.

Since the recent proceedings in Andrew County, we learn that rebels and sympathizers in Holt have been taken with a sudden emigration fever. They are skeddaddling in every direction—in some instances, with Union boys close upon their heels. Some are selling fine farms at very low figures, and leaving the country for "keeps."

The Grasshopper Falls Jeffersonian is savage on "Santrolle," and says the people will not let the matter rest until the original name of their town is restored. We thought, at the time the change was made, that the people would be sick of it before the next meeting of the Legislature.

After the war, the Olathe Mirror is to be made what it was before the rebellion—the largest and best paper in Kansas. This is reliable, for Francis says it himself.

Schiller is now writing for the Leavenworth Bulletin.

A Gay Fight.

We have for some time past been a disinterested spectator of a feud which has been gradually growing up between Gov. Carney and Gen. Lane, which is daily increasing in bitterness, and promising to ripen into a personal warfare such as has never before been witnessed in the State. We shall continue to look on, until we ascertain the merits of the fight. If the difficulty arises merely out of a rivalry for the next United States Senatorship, we shall continue to look on as complacently as did the woman whose husband was fighting the bear; but if it grows out of the efforts of Carney to what the people of Kansas elected him—Governor of the State—we want to be counted on that side.

There were certain scenes, during the State Convention at Topeka, last September, which were extremely disgusting to all who witnessed them, except to the blind followers of the principal actors. Carney was Lane's candidate for Governor, and was unquestionably nominated through his influence. Lane's chief groom, John Speer, first brought Carney out, through published correspondence, which was of course agreed upon by the high contracting parties before-hand. Lane moved through the streets of Topeka, in the midst of admiring throngs, from morning till night, pronouncing anathemas against those who opposed Carney's nomination, and openly offering bribes, by promising offices to those Delegates who should support Carney—referring, by way of encouragement, to the fat offices he had procured for most of the members of the Legislature who voted for him for United States Senator. Added to this, every pimp of Lane's who had at his disposal an insignificant deputation, was using that miserable patronage, and successfully, too, in favor of Carney. Lick-spittles who were crawling at Lane's feet, for appointments in the regiments then forming, forced themselves upon the Convention, crowding out legally chosen delegates, and voted for Carney, for which they were rewarded by Lane. These are disgraceful and intensely disgusting facts, which none can gainsay. It was currently talked, at the time, that in return for these favors, Carney was to furnish Lane with the "sineews of war," to make the race for a re-election to the Senate. This may or may not have been true; and it may be, that Lane thought Carney a political greenhorn, who would be so overwhelmed with gubernatorial honors, that he would quietly subside into a non-entity, and permit Lane to "run" the State.

Be this as it may, it matters not to us. Carney was elected Governor, and as such, is entitled to the support of every citizen of the State. We regretted the manner of his nomination; but he is the guardian of the honor of the State, and we are happy to believe that he means to be an independent one. It has become pretty well understood, that Lane's policy is to control the State Government, or disgrace it. Through his efforts, the State was for an entire year compelled to submit to insult and humiliation, in the treatment of Gov. Robinson by the National Administration and certain State Governments. The Governor of Kansas received not as much respect as an humble private citizen would have commanded. Many persons still labor under the delusion that this was owing to misdeeds of Robinson. But it was not so. He was tried by a court of his enemies, and acquitted. It was simply and solely because he refused to be a tool of Lane. As soon as Gov. Carney lets it be understood that he means to be Governor in deed as well as in name, without any assistance from Lane, the war upon him will surpass in intensity that which was waged against Gov. Robinson, as far as small-pox surpasses "hives."

To a man up a tree, this is what the matter appears to be coming to. As long as it involves the question as to whom shall be Governor of Kansas, and whether the State shall be honored and respected or disgraced and humiliated, we are with Carney; but if it comes down to a nice little family fight over the United States Senatorship, we'll put on our coat and step to one side.

"PEKS-KU-NE-KAI!"—John Ma-he happened in town, the other day, professed to be in want of butter, which the merchant's clerk invited him into the cellar to examine. While the clerk's attention was engaged, Ma-he quickly stooped down, drew what he supposed to be whitekey from a barrel hard by, and gulped down two or three enormous swallows, before he discovered that he was "chambering" coal oil! He didn't want any more. Coal oil is said to be a sure remedy for bed-bugs. If John has any of the vermin in him, he may congratulate himself that he has played them a cute trick!

"The Olathe Mirror says the appointment of Ewing gives general satisfaction to the people of that section. They ought to know best, as they are the ones principally interested."

Capt. W. N. Birby is now recruiting for the Kansas 14th. There is still a chance for young men to enter this crack regiment. See the Captain's call.

The Sae and Fox lands, west of this place, which are to be sold under treaty, are now being surveyed.

THE SHORTER CATECHISM.—We are decidedly pleased with a communication in the last Troy Patriot, in answer to certain questions propounded to candidates for office, by "Many Voters," of Highland—the principal questions being relative to Jayhawking and driving out rebels. There are few persons in the County but will now admit that Jayhawking was an evil; yet we think there are some men, about Highland and elsewhere, who run the question into the ground. They are monomaniacs on the subject, and stick it into everything. They can forgive a rebel, but not a Jayhawker. Good men have entertained different views on the subject, before they fully comprehended or realized what it would lead to. Some of the best men in the County are to this day accused of having favored Jayhawking, when they really never engaged in nor countenanced it. Any man, hungry for office, could easily reply yes or no to a string of questions, which would amount to nothing. Elect good and capable men to office, who have shown, by their deeds, what they are and what they can do.

USE CAUTION.—In calling for that excellent Saleratus, DeLand & Co.'s Chemical, be sure you get what you call for, as in consequence of its success there are many imitations in the market. It is better than Soda. For sale by all wholesale grocers in Chicago.

Vallandigham has issued an address to the Ohio Democracy, from Canada, accepting the nomination for Governor. If by some strange chance he should be elected, we wonder whether he would send his Inaugural Address from Canada.

Sam. Wood is a candidate to represent Morris County in the next Legislature. He thinks there will be an election for United States Senator, next Winter, and wants to vote for Jim Lane.

The Union men of Holt County will hold a mass meeting at Oregon, on Saturday, the 25th inst., to denounce the "tinkering" Emancipation ordinance of the late Convention.

The St. Joseph Herald and News are having an interesting critical fight on the question of bad grammar. Their editorials on the subject are sad examples of false syntax.

An agricultural paper has an article entitled "Ventilating Haystacks." John Francis ventilated one, the time Quantrell was after him!

Over 5,000 rebel officers are now prisoners in Federal hands. Quite a nice lot upon whom to play the game of retaliation with Jeff. Davis.

Condition of Gen. Sickles. The wound received by Major General Daniel E. Sickles, at the battle of Gettysburg, was a compound comminuted fracture of both bones just below the knee joint, too close to amputate at the joint; soft parts too much injured. A Washington dispatch of the 6th says:

General Sickles has not been so well to-day, as he was yesterday, and has been denied to nearly all visitors, many of whom had called, among them General Hooker. The crisis in General Sickles' case has not yet been reached, but strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. The amputation was skillfully made within an hour after the wound was received, and no arterial blood was lost. The operation was performed under the influence of chloroform. While it was being administered, before insensibility was produced, the General seemed to believe himself still at the head of his corps on the field of battle, and was giving orders to those around him, as if in the heat of the engagement. Upon his return to consciousness, he inquired anxiously about the progress of the battle, and said he would give his other leg, and his life too, to insure a victory for our army.

Many officers of distinction, who called upon the attending surgeon to inquire for General Sickles, unhesitatingly stated he had that day saved the army from disaster.

Dissection of the Confederacy. We stated yesterday that the capture of Port Hudson cut the Confederacy in twain. By an examination of the area of the rebel dominions east and west of the Mississippi, it will be seen that the Confederate territory is cut square in two. The figures are as follows:

Area of Arkansas	Square Miles
Area of Louisiana	52,198
Area of Texas	41,255
	237,504
That is the territory cut off. The following is what remains:	
Alabama	50,722
Georgia	58,000
Mississippi	47,156
South Carolina	29,385
North Carolina (four-fifths)	40,800
Virginia (two-thirds)	41,000
Tennessee (one-half)	22,800
Florida (two-thirds)	40,000
	329,668

Union Editor Arrested. Mr. McKee, proprietor of the St. Louis Democrat, has been arrested for publishing a letter from the President to Gen. Schofield. We thought at the time the letter was not intended for publication, and wondered why General Schofield had permitted such a thing. It seems now that it was published without permission, and that General Schofield has committed two blunders—first, in not taking care of his correspondence, and secondly, in arresting McKee and making himself ridiculous when there was no possibility of rectifying the mistake. A General who cannot take care of his correspondence is scarcely fit to be the head of a Department. It is about time Schofield's successor was appointed.—Peters Transcript, July 13th.

History of the Operations Against Vicksburg.

Commodore Farragut, after capturing New Orleans, April 25th, 1862, passed up the Mississippi river, capturing Natchez on the 12th of May. His fleet on the 1st of June attacked a Confederate battery of rifled guns at Grand Gulf, Miss. (between Natchez and Vicksburg), but accomplished nothing. Flag-Officer Davis descending the river above on the 5th of June bombarded Fort Wright, which was evacuated. The Union gunboats then descended the river, burning large quantities of cotton as they advanced towards Memphis. On the 6th of June eight Confederate vessels left Memphis about daylight and attacked our fleet. In one hour they were repulsed, the Confederate vessels being either sunk or badly crippled. In this action Col. Charles Ellet was mortally wounded.—Flag-Officer Davis demanded the surrender of Memphis, which was complied with. Soon after our troops took possession of the town. The next day, June 7th, Flag-Officer Farragut's squadron arrived off Vicksburg, and Porter's mortar fleet descended the river to co-operate with Farragut in an attack on Vicksburg. On the 8th of June a portion of Farragut's fleet attacked and silenced the batteries at Grand Gulf. On the 19th of June, ten mortar boats from below passed Rodney, Miss., on their way to join the squadron. On the 28th of June a portion of the lower Union fleet attacked and passed the batteries at Vicksburg under a heavy fire. Preparations were now made to isolate the city by cutting a canal across the peninsula opposite the town. On the 12th of July 3,000 slaves working on this canal at Vicksburg were confiscated by General Butler.

July 15th.—The Confederate gunboat Arkansas escapes from Yazoo River, runs the gauntlet of the Union fleet, and takes refuge under the guns of Vicksburg.

July 22nd.—The canal completed, but owing to the low stage of water it did not prove a success. The weirs were then practically abandoned until after the rise of the Western waters in the fall.

On the 23d a terrific bombardment of the town by the squadron was unsuccessful.

On the 24th the Naval siege was raised by Com. Farragut, and within a few days his vessels withdrew.

On the 3d of October, General McClernand was appointed to the command of a Department created expressly to open up the Mississippi by the capture of Vicksburg. During the winter months Porter was engaged in fitting out a fleet of gunboats for operations upon Vicksburg.

On the 26th of December, an expedition under Gen. Sherman, ascended the Yazoo river about 18 miles. Here the troops landed, and on the following day they attacked the advanced works of the enemy, extending six miles back of Vicksburg. Meanwhile the gunboats attacked the batteries on Haines' Bluff.

A portion of the expedition was also sent out to destroy the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements.

On the 27th and 28th, after a stubborn contest, the Confederates were driven from their first and second lines of defence, and the Federals advanced to within two-and-a-half miles of the city.

On the 29th, the Confederates having been heavily reinforced from Granada and along the railroad, attacked Gen. Sherman with their whole force, and succeeded in driving him back to his first line of defence. Gen. Sherman had counted upon the co-operation of General Grant in the attack, but that General had been compelled to fall back from Holly Springs, which not only made it impossible for him to co-operate with Sherman, but had given the Confederates the opportunity of throwing in the reinforcements from Granada.

On the 1st of January, General Sherman was superseded by General McClernand, and on the 2d, the expedition withdrew from the neighborhood of Vicksburg.

OPERATIONS OF 1863. Jan. 22d.—The fleet from Cairo passed down the Mississippi, and reached the scene of operations, to co-operate with the land forces and prosecute the siege vigorously.

Jan. 30th.—General Grant arrives at the scene of operations and assumes the chief command. The enemy plants a battery on the lower end of the canal to retard the diggers, and prevent the completion of their work.

Feb. 1st.—Ram Queen of the West, the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, which poured out a furious cannonade. She stopped at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, and then proceeded down the river, scattering terror amongst the rebel craft, and creating a panic along the banks on either side the river. She succeeded in capturing three rebel gunboats, and nearly destroyed the Confederate war steamer City of Vicksburg.

Feb. 2d.—Preparations were made to open the canal, and the work pushed forward with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 13th.—The gunboat Indianola passes successfully the batteries at Vicksburg. Reconnoissances are made in the rear of Vicksburg through the Bayous in that section.

Feb. 18th.—The mortar boats of the expedition were towed into position and opened fire, but being too much exposed withdrew to a safer place, from which they renewed the bombardment.

Feb. 20th.—Mortar boats still firing occasionally. A scow passes through the canal.

March 1st.—Expeditions to get in the rear of Vicksburg and capture the fortifications at Haines' Bluff were organized by the 14th. They found the Yazoo Pass a hard road to travel.

March 14th.—Admiral Farragut, with two vessels of his fleet, passed Port Hudson, after a terrific engagement, in which the Mississippi was disabled, and burned by order of the Admiral.

March 20th.—Admiral Farragut, in the sloop-of-war Hartford, accompanied by the Albatross, arrived at the mouth of the canal.

March 25th.—The Union rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run the blockade. The Lancaster was sunk, and Switzerland disabled. The expedition to Haines' Bluff returned, having completely failed.

March 27th.—Preparations for a grand bombardment of Vicksburg by the fleet.

March 30th.—Gen. McClernand took possession of Richmond, Miss.

April 3d.—Commencement of a new canal three miles above the old one.—This canal was also a failure.

April 23d.—Gen. Grant's army, located at New Carthage, on the western shore of the Mississippi, opposite Vicksburg, received six days rations and were ordered to march. On the same day a number of transports ran the batteries.

April 19th.—Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter captured Grand Gulf, a strongly fortified position below Vicksburg.

April 30th.—Gen. Grant's army lands at Bowlingburg.

May 1st.—Gen. Grant routs the enemy, 11,000 strong, at Port Gibson, 50 miles below Vicksburg.

May 12th.—McPherson captures Raymond.

May 14th.—Capture of Jackson by Gen. Grant.

May 15th.—Gen. Grant defeats Pemberton near Edwards' Station.

May 17th.—The rebels driven beyond the Big Black River.

May 18th.—VICKSBURG IS INVESTED.

May 20th.—Haines' Bluff captured, and a severe battle fought in front of Vicksburg.

May 25th.—The siege begins to "progress satisfactorily."

May 29th.—Grant commences his earth works and mining operations.—Over 100 women and children reported killed by the successive bombardment.

May 31st.—At midnight a grand bombardment commenced from Grant's line, lasting until daylight, and doing much damage.

June 2d.—Gen. Joe Johnston arrives at Jackson.

June 5th.—The army under Grant arrived within speaking distance of the rebel works—our batteries bombarded again, throwing 3,600 shells an hour into the doomed city.

June 8th.—Gen. Grant building parallels and making slow but sure approaches.

June 13th.—Gen. Sherman's Corps has pushed their approaches to within twenty yards of the rebel works.

June 15th.—The rebels getting desperate, keep up a terrific fire on our lines all day, killing and wounding many of our men.—General Grant fortifying his rear against the expected attack of Gen. Joe Johnston.

June 19th.—The rebels had been firing continually for three days, our approaches drawing nearer on every side.

June 25th.—Grant opens a terrific fire upon the city, which is kept up all day. The return fire of the rebels is weak.—Gen. Pemberton pays \$6 a pound for powder gathered from our unexpended shells.

June 30th.—Mines successfully made by Gen. Grant under the fortifications were sprung, causing a breach in one of the forts, into which our Western boys flung themselves, and held on so bravely that the rebels retired to their interior lines.

July 4th.—Gen. Grant, although between the two rebel armies, (Pemberton in Vicksburg and Johnston in his rear,) by no means dismayed and confident of his ability to take Vicksburg, he quietly awaits "for something to turn up."

"Something does turn up." VICKSBURG SURRENDERS.

Highly Important from North Carolina.—Hon. William A. Graham writes for the Union.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Newbern, N. C., writes as follows:

NEWBERN, N. C., June 30. An elaborate article appeared in the Raleigh Standard on the 23d, believed to be from the pen of Hon. W. A. Graham, denying the right of secession from the Federal Union, affirming the right of coercion by the Federal Government, disclaiming against the propriety and any just cause for the pending assaults against the Union, and strongly asserting the right of any State to withdraw at will from the Confederate States.

The wife and little daughter of Charles Henry Foster were intercepted last week near Windsor, Bertie County, N. C., while endeavoring to reach the Union lines, by a company of Georgia cavalry, and refused permission to proceed. The people of the county were greatly exasperated at the outrage, and a strong Confederate guard was placed around the house in which Mrs. Foster was imprisoned. On Thursday Mrs. Foster was compelled to return to her home in Murfreesboro, N. C.

The Raleigh Standard of the 23d favors a Convention of all the States to procure peace either by reconstruction of the Union or by a peaceable separation.

The Rev. R. J. Graves, of Hillsboro, N. C., who was arrested last autumn on the charge of treason to the Confederacy, has just been discharged through the efforts of the Hon. W. A. Graham. The Raleigh Standard congratulates the people upon the result, and republishes, with approving comments, the article made the pretext for his arrest.

Military. We rejoice to hear that Judge Advocate Gen. Holt is preparing the documents for a court martial in the case of Gen. Milroy, charged with evincing Winchester with cowardly precipitation, leaving millions worth of arms, munitions, &c., to the rebels, and sacrificing the bulk of his army to save his own neck. We do not know nor judge that he did other than his whole duty in the premises. We trust he will have a fair, impartial trial, and be honorably acquitted if the facts will warrant; but if he be proved guilty, we trust he will be inexorably shot. That will be slight penalty for the offenses of which he stands accused. We shall gladly see him vindicated; but if he is guilty, we pray the court and President to have mercy on the country.

Rebel reports charge Mrs. Milroy (wife of the General arrested) with having appropriated for her own use and wear the dresses of secession ladies resident in (but probably fugitives from) Winchester. We shall not believe this until proved beyond question; but if she did not base a thing, we trust (since the precipitate flight of her husband left her in the hands of the rebels,) she will be indicted as a thief, convicted as a thief, and punished as a thief. It will do her a world of good.—New York Tribune.

Chingampijips.

IF A NEW RULE FOR ESTIMATING NUMBER.—We are informed that a certain saloon proprietor in the city pronounces as follows: That the Union Convention is not more than half as large as the Copperhead meeting—"because he hasn't sold half as much whisky to-day as he did on Copperhead day." The fact is evidently true, from the difference observable in the two crowds; and the conclusion as to the numbers being thus measured is quite a blunder.—O. S. Journal.

IF CHIPPENAS IN THE FIELD.—A force of Chippewas in Northern Minnesota will soon be organized to march against the hostile Sioux who infest the Valley of the Red river of the North. This force will act in conjunction with a small mounted body of white soldiers, who will be recruited on the frontier settlements. Commissioner Dole has received a letter from the Chippewa Chief, Hole-in-the-Day, promising to assist the Government in this enterprise.

IF IT IS STATED that since the death of Ward, the American adventurer who attained such distinction in China, the Emperor has ordered that temples be erected to his memory at Ningpo and Sung-chang—i. e., that the American filibuster be worshipped as one of the tutelary deities of the Celestial Empire.

IF THE Ladies of Muscatine, Iowa, are planting a "potato patch" of thirty acres, the crop to be devoted to the use of the soldiers. The ground is furnished gratis, by Mr. Little, one of Muscatine's patriotic citizens. The citizens of Muscatine, male and female, are earning for themselves an enviable reputation for their loyalty and liberality.

IF "NORRIS HOLT"—It is estimated that from the commencement of the war 53,844 Federals have been killed, 117,029 wounded, 74,218 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds; that 50,893 Confederates have been killed, 119,615 wounded, 32,163 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds.

IF A New York paper suggests that each County in the loyal States erect a monument with the name of every soldier from that County who has fallen or may fall during the war, inscribed upon it. It is a good suggestion, which, if carried out, would give us the honor of surpassing all nations in doing honor to our heroes.

IF THE British Government has sent to Canada and the Provinces since December, 1861, 44,829 rifles, 2,000 muskets, 40,000 great coats, 25,940 blankets, 45,000 sets of accoutrements, and 2,276,500 rounds of ammunition, (more than forty rounds per gun.)

IF THE inhabitants of those towns where bells were rung and cannons were fired, on the supposition that Richmond was captured, will learn not to waste their powder, hereafter, through a telegraphic report. Stan is supposed to be the father of lies, but the telegraph is more than a match for the evil one.

IF Vallandigham is rusticated at Raggs' headquarters at Shelbyville, Tennessee, and making speeches occasionally, which show that he is a better rebel than any of them. He, however, does not propose to fight. That's not his forte. He will go on a visit to President Davis soon.

IF A recent reconnaissance into the mountains of Kentucky, near Barboursville and Cumberland Ford, disclosed that the people there are as poor as they are loyal. The rebels resort to torturing women and children to disclose hidden stores, and take all. Men, women and children have been stripped of their clothing and shoes. One officer found two men stripped to their shirts and nearly starving. These people were first cleaned out by the necessities of Morgan, and ever since by the rebels. Starvation or flight will soon be the only steps left them.

IF A copperhead chanced to talk secession in a car where were some returning Maine soldiers, when they threatened to excommunicate him if he didn't quit. He obeyed, but the boys were not satisfied with this; they ordered him to drink to the health of the President and the success of the Government, which he did amid the laughter of the whole company.

IF THE average daily circulation of the London Times is 65,000, which requires a supply of sixty-six tons of paper per week. The number of persons employed by it is 7,270. The editor, Mr. Delane, receives \$9,000 a year, and has a twenty-fourth share of the paper.

PATRIOTISM OF THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL.—When Gov. Curtin issued his appeal for troops Mr. Cohen, the proprietor of the Philadelphia Dial, immediately suspended the publication of his paper and organized a company to start forthwith for Harrisburg. Every man in the office volunteered—editors, printers and all.

IF A Hilton Head correspondent of the New York Tribune says the report of the rebels having secured the guns of the Keok